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## IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace paragraph [0019] on page 5 with the following;

The first second detector [[20]] 22 detects reflected light rays [0019] reflected off the coating and a comparator 24 compares the reflected light rays to a predetermined benchmark for the reflected light rays and provides a signal 26 in response to the reflected light rays crossing the benchmark. In the case where the detector [[20]] 22 detects emissivity, there would be no light source 18 and one the second detector [[20]] 22 would look at an a coated section 50 and the second first detector 22 would look at [[]]an un-coated section 52. The comparator 24 may include a computer that stores a benchmark [[ ]]value which, when crossed, indicates that the coating is ineffective. This could be accomplished with one the second detector [[20]] 22 alone. Alternatively, it could be accomplished by including a second the first detector [[22]] 20 for detecting direct light rays passing through the passage from said the light source 18 without reflecting off the fins 12. In this case, the comparator 24 is responsive to the first 20 and second 22 detectors for comparing the reflected light rays to the direct light rays to measure the ratio therebetween. In this manner, the changing brightness of the light source 18 would not affect the measurement of the coating. As alluded to above, the fins 12 could include an un-coated or bare section 52 and the second first detector [[22]] 20 would detect the un-coated light rays reflecting off the un-coated section 52. The comparator 24 would then be responsive to the first 20 and second 22 detectors for comparing the light rays reflected from the coating 50 to the light rays reflected from the un-coated section 52 to measure the ratio therebetween. Or

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in the case of detecting emissivity, the comparator 24 would then be responsive to the first

20 and second 22 detectors for comparing the light rays emitted from the coating 50 to the

light rays emitted from the un-coated section 52 to measure the ratio therebetween. In the

emissivity approach, the first second detector [[20]] 22 would view the coated section 50 of

the heat exchanger, and the second first detector [[22]] 20 would view the un-coated section

52 as a reference. The emissivity of the coating on the coated section 50 is significantly

higher than the emissivity of the bare material 52 of the heat exchanger.

Please replace paragraph [0025] on page 8 with the following;

[0025] As will be apparent from the foregoing, the invention provides a

method for detecting the presence of a coating on a heat exchanger of the type having

spaced fins 12 having a electromagnetic surface properties different than the

electromagnetic surface properties of the coating and defining at least one passage between

the fins 12 wherein the method comprises the steps of detecting [[20]] electromagnetic rays

from the coating, establishing a predetermined benchmark for the electromagnetic rays,

comparing 24 the electromagnetic rays to the benchmark, and providing a signal 26 in

response to the electromagnetic rays crossing the benchmark.

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